# CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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## DAILY TRIBUNE.

Tuesday Morning ........ May 4, 1858.

*For MONETARY and COMMERCIAL See Fourth Page.*

### Results of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

We do not often find in the New York *Herald* an article containing so much truth as that which we print in another column from that journal of the 1st. We refer the reader to it as a succinct and graphic account of the blunder of which it treats.

### From Washington.

Having purged itself of the Kansas discord, Congress seems to have nothing to do but to pass the appropriation bills and adjourn. The discussion of these bills consumed the time in the House yesterday. A message was received from the President, accompanied by about a ton of manuscripts, concerning the Indian wars in Oregon and Washington Territories. The members thought it was a pretty large "boo" for such a little horse, and voted, by a large majority, against printing them.

### The Orsini Demonstration.

The … gentlemen of the *Press*, who are … by the demonstration of our French residents in support of the idea of ORSINI and PIERRI, who would have assassinated the Emperor of the Crown of France, are referred to the account of the murders by their idol, … the honor that he so mercilessly … We print it another column. Let them read it and have done with their panegyrics on the monster of whom the misguided … would have rid the world by a single blow. In the mean time, if our fellow citizens of any nationality want to glorify ORSINI and PIERRI, let them go ahead. There are none who will dare interrupt their proceedings.

### Marshalship of the Northern District.

Among the contradictory rumors, it is impossible, as we are not of the initiated, to ascertain who is to be Marshal of the Northern District. The place was distinctly offered to Dan. Boss, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; but he twice declined the appointment, and since then it has been in doubt who would win it. Report says that Nye's appointment has been sent to the Senate; but this is probably an error. The statement was doubtless put afloat to drive off competitors. Boss would do well to accept the President's generous offer even now. Let him go in and win.

### Election To-Day.

The importance of electing good men to the vacancies in the Sewerage and Water Commissions ought not to be overlooked; and we trust that no citizen will neglect to go to the polls to-day and express his choice. The danger is … that candidates not yet heard of, may be started this morning and elected by their friends, and, when elected, prove incompetent to fill the places for which they are chosen. In view of this fact, and of the importance of the interests to be guarded, let every tax payer deposit his ballot before the sun goes down. The candidates thus far named are,

*For Sewerage Commissioner*—CAPT. J. D. WEBSTER.

*For Water Commissioner*—ORRINGTON LUNT, H. … RAY.

By all means, vote!

### City Expenses—High Taxes.

We publish a communication from "Anti-Tax Eater" in another column, written by a heavy tax-payer. What he says in regard to the weight of taxation and the difficulty of paying it, we agree with in the main, but his remedy will not cure the disease. A reduction on salaries would not perceptibly lighten the taxes of the people. We do not believe that the public interest would be promoted by cutting down, materially, the compensation of the employees of the city. The salaries might be pared down five or six thousand dollars in the aggregate, by dispensing with a Captain of Police, reducing the Comptroller's clerks $300 each, Assistant City Clerk $200, Superintendent of Public Works $800, Police Justices $500 each, and perhaps two or three other officers a couple of hundred apiece. But these savings would not amount to the fifth part of a mill on the tax assessment; still we are in favor of all the reduction in salaries that can safely be made.

Where else shall we search for subjects of retrenchment? The Comptroller says there are $13,631 of City Bonds falling due, which must be paid. There is also $54,905 interest and exchange on the funded debt of the city. These two items of principal and interest amount to nearly $70,000, and there is no dodging them. Then there is a new bridge at Van Buren St. to be built; the old Lake Street bridge is on its last legs, and the … repairs on the other bridges amount to about $27,750. If the bridge expenses … under the Comptroller's estimates, we are sure it will be done. The Police Department, including the Bridewell, Jail expenses, supplies, and Policemen's salaries, is put at $100,… The Police are paid $12 per week, which is not too much. Can the expenses of the … School, or the Free Schools, or the Fire Department be retrenched below …'s figures? If so, let it be done, but not to the detriment of the public. Improvement of the Court House will cost the city $…, and no escape from it. Dredging the Harbor, timber for streets, … and … printing can hardly cost less than the estimates. The sewerage sinking fund and interest are imperative obligations; street gas, new lamp posts, and labor on streets, are items of expense that cannot be avoided. Perhaps the Comptroller's estimates for these outlays can be reduced. We have thus gone over all the leading items that enter into the year's municipal expenses, except the Contingent Fund, which explains itself. The … are $… from which should be deducted the $100,000 temporary loan to … until next fall's taxes come … the actual estimated expenditures for the present fiscal year $689,742, to be raised by taxation, licenses, fines, and rents. Last year's taxes were 17 mills on the dollar; this year … they will be 14 mills, … which will reduce the … way about $100… compared with last year; which is not …

… is an old citizen, an intelligent … tax payer. Now, … the public burden to be borne, … easier and better for … can be lightened? … from the salaries of … Let him take … item by item, … can be cut down, … public interest. Chicago … in the early stages of its … growth of the city, and to consider it "finished," we do not see how large assessments on property can be avoided. We believe that the present Administration desire to economise, at every point, as much as prudence and the well being of the city will justify, and that they are ready to receive and act on any feasible suggestion that citizens may have to offer to that end.—Let us have something practical from "Anti Tax-Eater." It may as well be stated that the taxes of Chicago *are not excessively heavy*, and when it is taken into account what a city government is expected to do, they are light, compared with most American cities. They are nothing to Milwaukee or Dubuque; they are lighter than in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Boston or New York, in proportion to the *actual* value of the property assessed. Let us retrench and economize as much as possible, and then cease grumbling about taxes, but pay them like men.

## CITY ITEMS.

*For PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE Advertisements See Fourth Page.*

COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the Council was not held last evening. Not a member answered to his name at the roll call.

MUSICAL UNION REHEARSAL.—This society will have a rehearsal at Metropolitan Hall this evening.

THE concert announced to be given by the Sisters of the Holy Cross on Saturday evening next, has been postponed until Wednesday evening, May 12, when it will be given with additional attractions.

DROWNED.—Two hands on the schooner *Syracuse* were drowned on her passage down, on the 29th of April. One of them was Henry Carr, a brother of the Captain, and the other was a machinist, name unknown. The bodies were not recovered.

THE ORSINI DEMONSTRATION.—We learn that those engaged in getting up an Orsini demonstration in this city have abandoned the idea of having a street procession, and that the demonstration will take place in one of the public halls. The time and place will be announced by the committee in a day or two.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, &C.—Williams & Merrill have just established themselves at 6 Clark street, where they will give their attention to the public as Note and Bill Brokers, Real Estate Agents, Commissioners of Deeds, &c. They are industrious and energetic young men, and will attend to any business in their way in a most satisfactory manner. See the advertisement.

HAIR DRESSING AND BATHING SALOON.—Messrs. Hettich & Becker have opened a very nice and handsomely fitted up barber and bathing establishment at No. 184 Randolph street. The public will find this one of the very best saloons in the city and we commend it to all who patronize such places.—Messrs. H. & B. have a good stock of furnishing articles and perfumery for sale.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Caspar Butz, dealer in hardware and cutlery of all kinds, at 209 North Clark street. Mr. Butz has a large and well selected stock, embracing all articles in his line, and we recommend purchasers to give him a call. Mr. Butz is one of our best and most reliable citizens, and those who do business with him will have no occasion to regret it.

REMOVAL.—It will seen by a notice in our advertising columns, that White Brothers, Bankers, have removed to the corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, under Metropolitan Hall, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. K. Swift. The promptness and courtesy of these gentlemen in all their business transactions is appreciated by our citizens, and we bespeak for them a liberal share of public confidence.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—James Fawcett was arrested by officer Charles R. Smith, of the detective force, for stealing the latter's overcoat. Smith went into the Sherman House wash-room yesterday forenoon and hung up his coat, and stepped out for a moment—on his return the coat was gone, as was also Fawcett, whom Smith left in the wash room. Smith went in search of Fawcett, and found him in a pawn-broker's shop, where he was about to "spout" the coat for $2. The accused was taken before Justice King, at the Marshal's office, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail. Fawcett says he bought the coat from a stranger, in the street, for $1 50. He lives on the corner of North Wells and Ontario street, and has a wife and four children.

LECOMPTON BEFORE THE POLICE COURT.—The Lecomptonites built a bonfire on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, on Saturday evening. The fire was built so close to the sidewalk in front of the building of Daniel McIlroy, Esq., as to injure the walk and endanger the safety of the building. Mr. McIlroy, assisted by Mr. Henry McCauley, endeavored to procure the arrest of one Kissane, who set the fire, but the policemen present refused to act, and some difficulty ensued, although the parties did not come to blows. Yesterday morning Kissane procured a city warrant for the arrest of McIlroy and McCauley, but did not appear in court to prosecute the suit, and the defendant had the case continued until next Saturday. Messrs. McIlroy and McCauley are supporters of Judge Douglas and opposed to Lecompton, while Kissane was for Buchanan and the entire swindle.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MANIERRE.—Hough vs. Curtiss and Curtiss, assumpsit. This action was brought to recover the alleged value of fifteen head of beeves, sold to defendants by plaintiff. The defense was that the cattle were of a quality inferior to what they were represented to be. Trial and jury and verdict for defendants. Motion for new trial.

Launder vs. Kraner, covenant. Action for amount due on lease of ground. No defense. Trial by jury and verdict for plaintiff for $381 84.

Cases continued; Moor vs. Diversy, assumpsit; Johnson vs. Hoffman and … Gelpcke, appeal; Great Western Stone Company vs. Leighton and Benjamin, assumpsit; Letz et al. vs. How, assumpsit; Dunham vs. Miller and Miller, assumpsit; Miles vs. Fisher, appeal; McGinnis vs. Willard and Alexander, appeal.

Dismissed at plaintiff's cost; Bogue and Bogue vs. Nicholson; George et al. vs. Dorundeon et al. attachment; Purington and Scranton vs. Carver et al. garnishment; Purvis vs. Monahan, appeal; Whiting and Bane vs. Fisher, appeal; Speed and Speed vs. Swift, assumpsit.

Pachen and Wiggins vs. Hearle, replevin. Dismissed for want of … with reference …

Williams and Case vs. Crosby, assumpsit. Trial by jury; verdict for plaintiff for $707 28.

Coughlin vs. Hughes et al. (and interpleaders as below) mechanic's lien. Jury called to assess damages, and award as follows: Coughlin, 115 39; Geo. Gwens, $39 50; John Newman, $43; P. W. Gates et al., $537 90; Walworth et al., 284 36.

True and Thayer vs. Slocum, assumpsit. Defendant withdraws plea, and judgment nil dicit; damages assessed by court at $338 78.

Ryerson vs. Renwick and Burritt, assumpsit. Trial by jury and verdict for plaintiff for $423 81.

Carson and Vickery vs. Johnston, assumpsit. Order on defendant to file pleas and authorities on demurrer by Friday morning next.

COUNTY COURT—JUDGE BARROW.—Francis B. Cooley, John V. Farwell and Elisha Wadsworth vs. Geo. Woods and Daniel Lewd, … judgment for $… Case continued and defendants required to give bail.

William McKee vs. Peter W. Peckham impleaded with Richard P. Morgan, … on a judgment for $80. Jury trial and defendant discharged.

Henry Kramer vs. Charles Coonbeedle, … Jury trial and defendant discharged.

U. S. CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS—JUDGE DRUMMOND.—The May term of these courts commenced yesterday, but the courts will adjourn from day to day until …

The new court room and offices are very pleasant … and are a decided improvement upon the old …

### National Typographical Union—Seventh Annual Session.

The Union assembled this morning at Bell's Commercial College, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, at 10 o'clock, A.M. The President, WILLIAM CUDDY, of St. Louis, on taking the Chair, congratulated the Union upon another return of its annual sessions, the flourishing condition of the craft, and the numbers and intelligence of the members here present. He had apprehended a slim attendance, owing mainly to the financial crisis through which we had just passed. But he was happily disappointed, and rejoiced to behold, in numbers and talent of the Delegates present, an increasing and healthy growth of that principle of "Union," which tended to make the Printer a better Man, and the Man a better Printer.

There are, so far, nineteen Unions represented, as follows:

Philadelphia—Robert C. Smith.
Cincinnati—W. A. Baker.
New York—Lysander B. Young, Geo. W. Smith.
St. Louis—Wm. Cuddy, J. L. Bittinger, John W. Barnfield.
Buffalo—Wm. Hardie.
Louisville—Raymond Lynch, David Orr.
Memphis—J. R. McKee, John J. Smith.
Boston—H. W. Harrington.
Baltimore—James Stites.
Chicago—A. M. Talley, G. Medairy, H. D. Adams.
New Orleans—D. W. Roberts, Wm. R. Skelton.
Detroit—Wm. Graham, M. Dempsy, U. P. Johnson.
Nashville—E. K. Warren, J. L. Kirby.
Dubuque—H. M. Newcomb.
Petersburg, Va.—John M. Farquhar.
Mobile—W. L. Cocke.
St. Paul—J. M. Culver.
Davenport—C. Barney, Fred. Koops.

The Union then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

*President*—ROBERT C. SMITH, of Philadelphia.
*First Vice-President*—William R. Skelton, of New Orleans.
*Second Vice President*—M. Dempsey, of Detroit.
*Recording Secretary and Treasurer*—George W. Smith, of New York City.
*Corresponding Secretary*—E. K. Warren, of Memphis.

The newly-elected officers were duly installed, and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

During the morning, complimentary invitations were received by the Union to attend McVicker's Theatre, the National Theatre, and the Dedicatory Ceremonies of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College;—all of which were accepted, and thanks appropriately returned for the kind consideration.

At 1 o'clock, the Union took a recess till 3, P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Union was called to order by the President, Mr. R. C. SMITH, who then announced the following Standing Committees:

*Appeals*—Messrs. Young, Newcomb, Roberts, Lynch, Medairy.
*Finance*—Messrs. Farquhar, Hardie, Stites, Cocke, Baker, Graham, Thompson.
*Subordinate Unions*—Messrs. Tally, Culver, Harrington, Kirby, Barnfield.
*Unfinished Business*—Messrs. Koops, Bettinger, Orr.
*New Business*—Messrs. Cuddy, Adams, McKee, Warren, Tally.
*Returns*—Messrs. Johnson, Culver and Smith of Memphis.

A variety of communications and resolutions were introduced, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The next meeting of the Union was elected to be held in Boston, Mass., on the first Monday of May next.

No further business of note was transacted up to the hour of adjournment.

There are represented in the Union nineteen subordinate Unions, and thirty Delegates in attendance. Though the session of the Union has not progressed sufficiently to form an opinion of the abilities of the Delegates, we are under the impression that no preceding assembly of the Union can boast so much intelligence. The Delegates, phrenologically considered, are certainly a fine body of men, and do honor to the craft to which they belong.

### Tax Eaters and Tax Payers.

The following communication is from the pen of an ardent and active Republican, and one of our best and most successful business men. The writer fully understands his subject, and we ask our readers to give his article a careful perusal:

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—Pending the late municipal election, much was said on the subject of the Republican party being the party of the tax payers, and that of their opponents, the tax eaters. This was one of the main issues upon which the battle was fought and won. I propose to enquire whether the dominant party have thus far made good their claim to the title of being the friends of the tax payers?

The estimates of the Comptroller for the current year are before the public. In round numbers, they amount to $800,000. This enormous sum is to be wrung from a city where every interest is depressed—where property of every description is daily decreasing in value; where our means of payment are constantly diminishing, and our debts rapidly increasing from the accumulations of interest promised to be paid for a little extension of time.

Add to this $800,000, the special assessments to be levied during the year, and the State and County taxes to be paid by our city, and the aggregate amount of burdens in the shape of taxation to be paid within the coming twelve months, by the property of Chicago, must exceed one and a half million of dollars.

Can any such sum be paid? Hitherto we have been able to meet these onerous burthens, because our property was rapidly advancing in apparent value, and if worst came to worst we had only to sell a portion to pay the taxes on the remainder. But this resource has come to an untimely end.—Every one is now a seller and there are no buyers. And now where is the prosperous commerce; where the thriving manufacturing business out of the profits of which these millions of taxes are to be paid?

I propose now to enquire if these burdens are necessary. Take the item of salaries in the Comptroller's estimate, amounting to $71,000. Is there any necessity for paying this large sum? Could not equally competent persons be found to perform the required scribbling for one-half or two-thirds the amount proposed to be paid? I ask any one to take up the list of city officers and see the salaries attached to each, and decide the question for themselves. Upon the simple ground of the increased value of money, all salaries should have been reduced at least one-third from the amount paid in previous years.

When giving these fat salaries to city officials, would it not have been well to have given a thought to the source from whence this money, so lavishly bestowed, was derived. To hundreds of persons whose little homes have actually been sold over their heads for taxes, and who now pass sleepless nights in devising means to obtain the amount with 100 per cent. added, with which to redeem them from the merciless grasp of the Shylocks who fatten on the misfortunes of others. Although it might be very pleasant to give from $2,000 to $4,000 per annum to good Republicans who worked hard for the cause, yet it would, I think, have been well for the city fathers to have thought of those, the list of whose property advertised for taxes would entirely fill, says the editor of the *Democrat*, four such papers as his.

If the Council persist in making the enormous expenditures indicated in the Comptrollers report but one result can follow. The city will become bankrupt. No such amount of money as will be necessary to meet these expenditures can be wrung from the people of this city, and the power of the city to borrow for the year, has already been exhausted.

The question would now seem to be—shall our municipal expenses be largely reduced, or shall our fair fame be tarnished with the foul stain of bankruptcy. Wise men certainly cannot hesitate in the choice.

ANTI TAX EATER.

WATER WORK'S ITEMS.—Contracts have been made for the construction of two new reservoirs this year, one to be located on the corner of Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street and the other on the corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. They will cost about $4,500 each. Messrs. Carter and Miller have the contract for the reservoir in the North Division, and Messrs. Mortimer and Loberg that in the West Division. Messrs. Helsig & Co. have the contract for the iron work of both reservoirs.

In addition to the building of the reservoirs the Commissioners will place several miles of distributing pipes, and also a large number of new fire hydrants.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—*Editors Tribune*:—At the last meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent Association of Chicago, the new officers for the ensuing year were installed. The newly elected President, Mr. M. Kline, made a very eloquent and appropriate speech on the occasion, and the society, no doubt, has the best of prospect to have their chair filled with a very efficient officer. This society has to provide about seventy members, a burying place of their own. A relief fund for strangers. A widow and orphan fund, and besides they have a capital on hand of nearly $2,000. They are also about to make arrangements for the purpose of building a Hospital. A MEMBER.

AN … —On last Friday a specimen of the … shot at … This is a very rare bird in this part of the country, and it is believed, the first one of the species killed here. …

THE PROPOSED HORSE RAILROAD IN STATE STREET—MEETING OF PROPERTY HOLDERS.—Last evening a meeting of State street property holders was held in Mr. Pottgieser's lager beer saloon, in State street, near Harrison street. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the proposed ordinance of Alderman Abbott, for a horse railroad through State street.

Mr. Gunthels was called to the Chair and Dr. F. Mahla appointed Secretary.

Dr. Mahla addressed the meeting and stated the object of the assemblage and was followed by the Chairman.

Dr. Mahla introduced the following which was unanimously adopted:

The property holders and owners of real estate in State street, respectfully submit to the Common Council of Chicago, the following resolution adopted in a public meeting held May 3d, 1858:

*Resolved*—That the holders of real estate situated on State street are opposed to a horse railroad in said street, because,

1st. Such a railroad would obstruct commercial intercourse in said street, it being but seventy two feet wide.

2d. They are opposed to said horse railroad because nobody, living in the business part of said State street, wants it.

3rd. Because it is a speculation of a few owners of land near and beyond the South limits of the city, whose interests are contradictory to those of most of the State street property owners in the business part of said street.

4th. They are opposed to said road because they do not see any reason why the land speculators aforesaid should be benefitted at the expense of, and damage to, those who earn a livelihood by daily toil.

The property holders present at the meeting last evening were very decided in their expressions of opposition to the railroad and manifested a determination to use every effort to prevent the passage of the ordinance.

A committee, composed of Messrs. Pottgieser, Pfund, Mahla and Espert, was appointed to present the preamble and resolutions to the Common Council.

THE FIRES ON SUNDAY NIGHT—THREE ALLEGED INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.—The alarm of fire about 3 o'clock Sunday night proceeded from the two-story frame building corner of North Clark and Illinois streets. The upper portion was occupied by Jacob and Ephraim Singer and their families, and the lower part as a lager beer saloon. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done, and both the Singers were arrested upon a charge of having fired the building. It is alledged that the inmates refused to admit the police, and that when the doors were forced the family had their more valuable articles packed and ready to move; that the property was insured for a much larger sum than its value, and that one of the Singers set the fire by soaking a ball of candle wick in turpentine, setting it on fire and placing it between the plastering of a partition. The accused waived an examination and were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

About 10 o'clock Sunday evening the Scammon school building in West Madison Street, was found to be on fire, but the flames were extinguished before they had made much headway. The fire was set in the upper story, and Patrick Carroll was arrested upon a charge of having fired the building. Carroll and his wife, until recently, were employed to keep the building clean and in order, but they were discharged. Carroll had made threats, and is supposed to have fired the building a few nights ago. His examination was postponed.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S NEW COLLEGE HALL—DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.—This evening the new hall of Messrs. Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. An address will be delivered by Isaac N. Arnold; Larmon's Block, in which the hall is situated, will be illuminated and the exercises will be of an interesting character. The rooms of Messrs. B. & S. are seven in number and contain eight thousand square feet. We understand that a large number of our business men will be in attendance.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sixty-eight persons were admitted to Dr. Patterson's church (2d Presbyterian,) last Sunday, and the ordinance of Baptism was administered to many adults.—Twenty of those admitted were members of churches abroad and fifty-eight were admitted upon profession.

FIRE IN RACINE.—On Saturday, the Congress Hall Hotel, in Racine, caught fire in the roof, and was saved with difficulty. The damage is about $500. Mr. S. Smith is the lessee.

WHERE can I obtain a really pure article of Wines and Liquors? is a question often asked. We will answer, at Thomas B. Davis', No. 40 Dearborn street, who sells nothing but a really genuine, imported article, at fair prices. Mr. Davis has on hand every variety in his line of trade, put up in quantities to suit purchasers, for family use, and sold at wholesale prices. Give him a call, and rely on obtaining everything as it is represented. apr14

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION ILLINOIS MILITIA, Chicago, May 3, 1858.

GENERAL ORDER.—A Court Martial will convene at the "Tremont House" in the City of Chicago, on Monday, May 10th, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the trial of Col. George T. Pinneo, and the following persons are hereby designated as members of said Court.

Col. W. H. Davis, Col. James M. Donnelly, Lieut. Col. M. Diversy, Major Amos Voss, Major J. L. Jenkins, Capt. Michael Gleeson, Capt. Charles W. Barker.

Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. Charles Leib.

By order, J. B. BEAUBIEN, Major General 6th Division Illinois Militia.

Orlando Lay, Aid-de-Camp.


WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We have never known any other medicine win as large a share of public confidence in so short a time as this has done. … [illegible] … Sold by all good Druggists. may1

SONS OF MALTA.—628! 4921! 536!!! 999!!!—Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather on Saturday May 1st, the special meeting called for that evening was not large enough to warrant the G. C. in laying before the Order the important business ordered and appointed for that evening. It is therefore deemed expedient to call the Lodge together on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1858, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, P. M., when it is expected that every member of the Lodge will and is commanded to appear, and report himself at the Hall of Brahma Lodge, No. 1, corner of Washington and State streets. And herein fail not. By order of the G. C. Recorded, G. S. my4d

WRITE H. C. Burtman & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for Circulars, describing the most wonderfully simple and effective Sewing Machine in the world. See advertisement in another column.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase Singer's Sewing Machines. … Western office 101 Lake street. WM. BRODERICK, Agent.

WOOD'S RESTORATIVE.—Of all the restoratives for the hair that have been invented, Wood's … [illegible] … Sold by all respectable druggists.

WHO WOULD NOT BE CURED!—There is probably no disease extant but what there is a remedy for. … [illegible]


### DIED.

On Sunday evening, May 2d, ANNIE LOUISE, aged 1 month and 3 days, daughter of Benj. F. and S. C. Carver. Funeral to-day, (Tuesday morning) at 11 o'clock, from the house, No. 15 Congress street.

Of inflammation of the brain, May 1st 1858, JOHN EMMETT, only child of Dr. Jno. H. and Jennette W. Rollins, aged 3 years and 4 months.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

RIVIERE DU LOUPE, C. E., May 3.—The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool at two P. M. on the 21st ult., and passed this point at two P. M., on her way to Quebec.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 19th ult., in the House of Lords, Lord Malmesbury said the opinion of the law officers of the crown had just been received in regard to the seizure of the steamer Cagliari by Naples. Two of them pronounced it legal, and the third declared it entirely illegal. Under these circumstances, the government did not think it desirable to take any strong measures in the premises at present.

In the Commons, Mr. D'Israeli submitted the budget. He estimated the ordinary expenditures at about four millions over the estimated revenue, and recommended a postponement in the payment in the sinking fund and exchequer bills, and the imposition of tax on Irish whiskey, and a penny stamp on bankers' checks to meet the deficiency. After some slight opposition, a resolution on which to found the bill for carrying, was agreed to. Sir De Lacy Evans and Lord Palmerston complained of the removal of Lord Howden from the embassy at Madrid, and Mr. Fitzgerald defended the action of the Government.

On the 20th, in the Commons, a motion for leave to bring in a bill limiting Parliament to three years, was defeated by one hundred and seven majority.

Robert Brown & Co., of London, in the Australia trade, have suspended. Liabilities £40,000.

Consols had been dull, but the ministerial budget had a favorable influence. The budget gave very general satisfaction.

FRANCE.

The acquittal of Bernard produced a great sensation. The Paris *Moniteur* did not publish the result when first received. Several other journals confessed that they dared not publish the speech of the prisoner's counsel, while others gave garbled accounts. The Paris correspondent says that the Emperor and his advisors do not regard with indifference the encouragement that the result will give the conspirators, but that no exciting language will be employed by the French press to create indignation.

ITALY.

The conspiracy bill has again been warmly debated in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies. Count Cavour declared that the measure was introduced irrespective of any external pressure, and that the Minister had made it a cabinet question.

RUSSIA.

All import and export duties are to be increased by five kopecks a rouble, from July 1st. The additional revenue is to be employed on the frontier railways.

INDIA.

The details of the news, via Bombay, to March 24th, have reached England. There is nothing of importance to be added to the telegraph advices received.

Maum Singh, and many of the rebel zemindahs, have submitted to the British. The rebels mostly fled northward into Rhelicund, which was still unsettled. Troops were in hot pursuit.

Nena Sahib was at Calpee, preparing to penetrate the Deccan, in hopes of being joined by the Mahrattas. The British would soon attack Calpee.

### XXXVth Congress—First Session.

SENATE—MAY 3.

The morning hour was occupied in a discussion on a motion by Mr. Chandler, to appropriate $50,000 to finish the channel of St. Clair Flats. The debate assumed somewhat of a party complexion. The Republicans wished to make it a test vote on the question of internal improvements. Finally a substitute that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to report as to the expediency of the appropriations sufficient to preserve from decay the river and harbor work already commenced, was agreed to, 23 against 22; Mr. Chandler giving notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill asking a special appropriation of $50,000 to complete the work at St. Clair Flats.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Trumbull objected to some of the items, but the bill finally passed without amendment, 26 against 9. The dissentients were Messrs. Broderick, Durkee, Foot, Foster, King, Harlan, Pugh, Trumbull and Wade. The bill appropriates over a million and a quarter dollars. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Gartrel of Ga. a resolution was adopted that the daily hour of meeting of the House shall be 11 o'clock instead of 12.

Mr. Stephens of Ga. gave notice that to-morrow at 1 o'clock he will move to take up the Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, Wednesday and Thursday of next week were set aside for consideration of territorial business.

Mr. Grow asked leave to introduce a joint resolution prohibiting the public lands from exposure to public sale under a proclamation of the President until the same have been surveyed and the returns filed in the land office for ten years.

Mr. Clemens objected.

Mr. Grow moved a suspension of the rules. Refused, 74 against 78.

Mr. Letcher, of Va., asked leave to offer a resolution, that during the day time the debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, shall be confined to the bill under consideration, and that evening sessions may be held when the majority of the committee desire a more general debate only.

Objection was made, and the House refused to suspend the rules to allow the introduction of the resolution, by 91 against 57—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

On motion of J. G. Jones, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expense of the government.

A message from the President was received, accompanied by four immense bundles of manuscripts, piled up in the centre of the aisle.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., facetiously observed, that from their bulk they must involve the safety and perpetuity of the country. [Laughter.]

Much anxiety was expressed to know their contents.

The message was read, by which it appears that the documents contained a copy of the proceedings relative to Indian affairs in Washington, Oregon and California.

Mr. Morgan, of N. Y., said that five clerks were employed nine months in copying them.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., remarked that the War Department had yet to reply to the resolution which called forth this monstrous document from the Interior Department.

The House, after various suggestions, laid the documents on the table, and refused, by a large vote, to print them.

The consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was resumed, but the proceedings were very dull, with but a slim attendance of members.

Without action, the House adjourned.

### Destructive Fire and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, May 3.—A fire broke out this morning in the upper part of a large seven story granite building on Federal street, occupied on the lower stories by the Douglas Axe Company, and the upper part by Sanborn, Bazin & Ellsworth as a printing office and bindery.

This building was entirely destroyed, only a portions of its walls being left standing. By the falling of a wall of this building, Francis Curtis and Frank Tuttle, firemen, were killed, and Patrick Reardon and Mrs. Moran were badly injured, but may recover.

The adjoining building was occupied by Messrs. Grant, Warren & Co., extensive paper dealers, and was also destroyed. A brick dwelling, occupied as a boarding house adjoining, was nearly destroyed by the falling walls, and it was here the fatal accident took place. The total loss is estimated at $200,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

### Burning of the Ship Majestic.

HALIFAX, April 3.—The steamer Osprey, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, arrived here on Saturday night. On the 20th ult., she fell in with the ship Majestic, twenty-one days from Liverpool, for Charlestown, on fire, and took … of her passengers and crew off. Before the Osprey parted from the Majestic the flames burst …

### From Washington.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The President had received authentic information that a large body of Indians of various hostile tribes are collected on the head waters of the Red river. They are well armed, and say it is the intention of the great Chief of the West, Brigham Young, to exterminate the white settlers on the frontier. A regiment of government troops from Texas is now on the way to that point, it having been ordered there some time since in anticipation of this movement.


## To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND COUNTER. Must be good. Enquire at room 12, No. 122 Lake street. my4

WANTED.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, for a single lady. References given and required. Address "A. B." Box 1333. my4

WANTED.—A GOOD MAN TO GO TO Iowa City, to sell Whisky, wine, Vinegar, and must be well acquainted with the liquor trade. … Apply at the Liquor store of THUS & THAYER, No. 6 Dearborn street. my4

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY and industrious habits to go into the country to take charge of a team, and do work generally around a country store. German, English or American preferred. Apply at the City Hotel to-day, between the hours of two and four. my4

PARTNER WANTED, IN A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.—To an active business man who has a few hundred dollars an excellent chance is offered. Address A. GALLALINE, Chicago Post Office. my4

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, or Florist by a German who understands the business thoroughly. Address G. G., at this office. my4

ANY ONE HAVING A RESPECTABLE business, well established, and wishing to dispose of a partner … Address "G. H. F." Tribune Office. my4

STEP LADDERS MANUFACTURED AT Wholesale and Retail, at No. 121 South Clark street, on the alley between Washington and Madison. A supply constantly on hand. my4

FOR SALE.—100 FEET ON THE EAST side of Buffalo street, between Polk and Taylor. Two 25 foot lots on the west side of Buffalo street, between Polk and Taylor. 25 feet on Michigan Avenue, north of railroad crossing. H. BURTON, House & Real Estate Agent, 128 S. Clark st., cor. Madison. my4

"TIMES" OFFICE, Removed to 110……Dearborn Street……110 Near Corner Washington. my4

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP! THE FIRM OF CARNES & WILSON IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. … GEORGE A. CARNES, JAMES GRANT WILSON. Chicago, May 1, 1858. The subscriber will continue the Bookselling and Stationery business at the old stand, No. 124 Lake street. GEORGE A. CARNES. Chicago, May 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I shall sell, at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the 15th day of May inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain certificate of stock of the Garden City Mining Company, … Dated Chicago, May 3, 1858. READ A. WILLIAMS. GOODRICH, FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys. my4

CASPER BUTZ, DEALER IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Tools of every description, Nails, Glass, Building Trimmings, &c., 209 North Clark street, between Indiana and Ohio streets, Chicago, Illinois.

JULIUS UNGER'S Wednesday Afternoon Concert, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. … will continue to sing for Mr. Unger.

FOR THE HAIR. VIOLET'S NUTRITIVE CREAM, (VERY choice.) … Rowland's Macassar Oil, … Wood's, Mrs. Allen's, Phalon's, Bogle's and all other celebrated Hair Restoratives. Hair Dressing Fluids, in great variety. … Batchelor's and other Hair Dyes, for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and dealers in fine Toilet Goods, 144 & 146 Lake street. my4

BY GRUBB & GILBERT. U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF Elegant Furniture, Pier Glass, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION. THIS TUESDAY MORNING AT 9½ O'clock, we will sell, by order of U. S. Marshal, a variety of household furniture, … Kitchen Furniture, Cooking and Parlor Stoves. GRUBB & GILBERT, Auctioneers, 36 Lake street.

PAPER HANGINGS. PAPER HANGINGS! Borders, Decorations, AND WINDOW SHADES, AT COST, AND LESS THAN COST, FOR A SHORT TIME To Close out the Stock at E. G. L. FAXON'S OLD STAND, 70……Randolph Street……70 Four Doors East of State Street.

Goodhue Insurance Company, NEW YORK CITY. Capital……$200,000 MASON & CO., Agents.

BEECHER'S NEW BOOK. LIFE THOUGHTS, GATHERED FROM THE EXTEMPORANEOUS DISCOURSES OF HENRY WARD BEECHER. THE PUBLISHERS TAKE PLEASURE IN calling attention to this book, … Volume of Extracts … In one volume, 12mo, 312 pp. Price $1. … For sale by W. E. KEEN, Bookseller, 148 Lake street.

## Announcements.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sewerage Commissioner for the South Division of the city … J. D. WEBSTER. Chicago, April 28.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE H. H. RAY as a candidate for Water Commissioner of the South Division …

ELECTION NOTICE.—I AM A CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of Water Commissioner … ORRINGTON LUNT.

S. ABBOTT & CO., NO. 66 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO. Mathematical, Optical and Surveying Instruments, …

## Amusements.

PRINTERS' BANQUET, GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION BY Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, To be held at the RICHMOND HOUSE, Thursday Eve., May 6th, 7 1-2 o'clock.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: Owen Stuart, Joseph C. Snow, Chas. H. Day, … Alfred M. Talley, A. McLeod, … Supper will be served at 7½ o'clock, to be followed by Dancing. Cold Collation served from 12 till 4 o'clock. Tickets can be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, at the Tribune, Times, Press, Democrat … Carriages in attendance at 12 o'clock. Price of Tickets $3, for the Banquet, Ball, Carriages, etc.

McVICKER'S New Chicago Theatre, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER……J. H. McVICKER. ASSISTANT MANAGER……T. HARRINGTON. TUESDAY EVENING……May 4, 1858. EIGHTH NIGHT OF THE STERLING ACTOR, MR. COULDOCK. TWO GREAT PIECES—BOTH NEW AND SUCCESSFUL. First night of the new drama entitled A HARD STRUGGLE, … great drama of JESSIE BROWN; or, the RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. … Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette……Fifty cents. Second Circle……Twenty-five cents. Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 7¾.

North's National Theatre. Monroe Street, bet. Clark & Wells. D. HANCHETT……Sole Lessee and Manager. T. B. RADCLIFFE……Assistant Manager. H. WARNER……Treasurer. Third night of MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL. TUESDAY EVENING……May 4, 1858. THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER; or, Satan in Paris. … the Farce of NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY; or, the Youth who never saw a Woman. … SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle, 50c; Family Circle, 25c; … Seats may be secured at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

HAYDN'S Oratorio of the Creation, WILL BE PERFORMED AT METROPOLITAN HALL, Tuesday Evening, May 11th, BY THE CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION, Supported by a powerful Orchestra. … Owing to the length of the Oratorio, doors will open at 7, and performance commence at 7½ o'clock.

BALLAD CONCERT, COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. JAMES P. TAUNT, Wednesday Evening, May 5th, AT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE NEW HALL, CORNER CLARK & WASHINGTON STS. Assisted by Mrs. J. M. Bosart, Mr. J. M. Bosart, Mr. J. G. Lumbard, Mr. J. R. Robbins, Mr. Leonard and Mr. W. H. Currie, Pianist. Cards of admission, 50 cents. …

CHICAGO MUSICAL INSTITUTE. THE NEXT, AND ONLY TERM OF THIS Institute for 1858, Commences May 17th, And continues six weeks, at MUSICAL UNION HALL, … C. M. CADY.

Light Guard Hall, SITUATED ON THE CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND STATE STREETS, is the Largest and Most Convenient Hall in the Western States, being fitted up with ante-rooms, dining rooms, kitchen, &c., which makes it particularly desirable for BALLS and PARTIES. … J. H. DIX, Manager of Light Guard Hall. Office at 51 Clark street.

Daily Arrivals of NEW CARPETS! JOHN WEST, 197……Lake Street……197 IS NOW RECEIVING BRUSSELS CARPETS, THREE PLY CARPETS, INGRAIN CARPETS, SUPERFINE CARPETS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, VELVET CARPETS, HEMP CARPETS, HALL CARPETS, STAIR CARPETS, FOR SALE AT THE Lowest New York Prices. JOHN WEST.

The attention of the public is also invited to his LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Parlor and Chamber Furniture, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES: ROSEWOOD CHAMBER SUITS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS, MAHOGANY CHAMBER SUITS, MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITS, WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, WALNUT PARLOR SUITS. Enamelled Chamber Furniture, BEDDING, MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS, Made of the best materials only. JOHN WEST, 197 Lake Street.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO., 210 South Water St., Chicago, DISTILLERS OF ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS and COLOGNE SPIRITS. … BURNING FLUID, … DOMESTIC LIQUORS AND WHISKEY. RYE, BOURBON, MONONGAHELA and MAGNOLIA WHISKEYS. …

D. P. HUFFUTT, MERCHANT TAILOR, 143 LAKE ST. …

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE Dealer in Brooms and … 210 & 212 North … Chicago.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE. …

## Wanted.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL ENGINEER, of fourteen year's experience. Good references. Address, for a few days only, "J. C." at this office. my1-3t

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE whereabouts of Thomas Bryson or Ann McDermot, formerly of New York City, … Any information will be thankfully received. my1-3t

WANTED.—BY THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Furnished Rooms, consisting of a sitting room and two bedrooms, without board. … Address Box 2148, Chicago P. O. ap30-3t

WANTED.—TO PURCHASE A STOCK OF HARDWARE. Address JOHN A. JAMESON, of Cornell, Jameson & Ward, through Chicago P. O. Box 16.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN or Foreman in a Lumber Yard, by a young man who has had three years' experience … Address Box 3611 P. O. ap26-1w

WANTED.—BOARD IN A GOOD neighborhood and respectable family, for a lady and two children. Address "S. & F.," Tribune office. ap30-3t

WANTED A PARTNER—AN ACTIVE business man, with a capital of from five to ten thousand dollars, … SAMUEL HAWK, of the Richmond House. …

WANTED—$2,000 OR 2,500, FOR FROM 3 to 5 years, for which the best of city property will be given as security. Address P. O. Box 1658, Chicago. ap29-3t

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A small cash capital and a good country acquaintance, wishes to take an interest in some Commission, Provision or Grocery business, on the first of May. Address "Brooks," Tribune Office. ap28-3t

## Board and Boarding.

92 ADAMS STREET.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at 92 Adams street, and also a few day boarders, on reasonable terms. References required. my1-3t

144 WASHINGTON STREET.—TWO … gentlemen, with a number of smaller rooms with board, can be had on application at 144 Washington street, corner of LaSalle, … my1-1w

174 MADISON STREET.—BOARD, with pleasant rooms, can be obtained; also a few day boarders can be accommodated at 174 Madison street, near LaSalle. ap27-2w

57 MICHIGAN AVENUE.—BOARD AND Rooms at 57 Michigan Avenue, at reduced prices. Also, day board. ap28-1w

280 STATE STREET—BOARDING.—The large and commodious house on State street, No. 280, north-west corner of Van Buren street, has recently been newly furnished throughout, … for day boarders, … ap22-2w

## To Let or Lease.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, situate on the corner of Oak and Wolcott Sts. A desirable residence. … Apply to CHAS. A. GREGORY, No. 138 South Dearborn street. my1-1w

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE BUILDING occupied by the Young Men's Association, on Dearborn street. Apply to J. H. PARKER, No. 15 Marine Bank. my1-1w

FOR RENT—VERY COMFORTABLE Dwellings on the corner of West Lake and May sts., from May 1st. Apply to J. H. PARKER, No. 15 Marine Bank. my1-1w

FOR RENT—A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE Residence (desirable also for a Boarding House), furnished throughout, … Address Box 2314, Post Office. ap29-1w

FOR RENT—FIVE FIRST CLASS TWO and a half story Houses, situated on the corner of Carpenter and Fourth streets, six minutes' walk from Kinzie Street Bridge. Apply upon the premises. ap27-2w

$200—$75—$50.—TO RENT, AT 112 Dearborn street, a well finished and lighted basement for $200, … E. F. SHERMAN, Room 15.

FOR RENT—LUMBER YARDS AND DOCKS, STORES AND HOUSES.—3 Stores in the three story block corner Wells and Monroe streets—a good location for drug stores or groceries. Rooms over the above, … boarding house. Lumber Yard and Dock, near Polk Street Bridge, West Division. Lumber Yard and Dock, on Canal street, near corner of Van Buren. … All for rent low. Apply corner Monroe & Wells sts. E. A. & J. M. WILLIAMS.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, CONTAINING nine rooms, No. 38 North Carpenter street, three doors north of Lake st. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash Avenue.

FOR RENT OR SALE—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS—an elegant 3 story Brick Dwelling House, … Apply at the … South Water street.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, SITUATED on Oakley street, containing six rooms, … Apply to JOHN S. STARR, cor. N. Water & Clark sts.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE LUMBER YARD to let. Address "Post Office Box 2003."

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, 24X140 feet (lighted on three sides), on the 2d and 3d floors of the building, No. 15 Lake street, … Paige & Co., No. 15 Lake st.

FOR RENT—FROM FIRST OF MAY—A first class Residence (3 story), situated on Kinzie st., next east of the Foster House. It contains all the modern improvements, and is well calculated for a genteel Boarding House. Apply to Geo. W. Foster, 217 S. Water st.

FOR RENT—A ROOM 24X80 FEET, with Steam Power, in the second story of a Fire-proof Building, corner of Randolph & Jefferson sts. Apply to … H. WITBECK & CO.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—I PROPOSE TO sell or rent the City Hotel, also known as the Fremont Hotel, to a good applicant. It is located in the centre of business, in Rock Island, … I will rent the house for $500 a year. L. D. SMITH. Rock Island March 22, 1858.

## Particular Notices.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, GERMANY and FRANCE, for sale in sums to suit by E. W. WILLARD & YOUNG, Bankers, 74 Dearborn st., near P. O.

PAINT SHOP FOR SALE.—A RARE chance to purchase the whole or one half of the interest in a Paint Shop, located in a central part of the city, … Address "A. B.," Box 12, Chicago.

LOST—TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, signed by Geo. Barnes, President of the Chicago & Joliet Railroad Company, payable to the order of … This is to notify all persons not to purchase said notes, payment having been stopped, and they are of no use to any one but the owner. CHAS. E. BOYER. Lockport, April 28th, 1858.

PEWS FOR SALE.—PEW NO. 40 IN THE Unitarian Church, and Pew No. 109 in the First Congregational Church. Apply at No. 78 Dearborn st. A. H. FARGO.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON CREDIT—A sound, kind and safe Work Horse, seven years old … Apply at the counting room of the Tribune.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A small Lodging House, suitable for two young men, … Address "A. H.," at this office.

$5000 TO $10,000—BARGAINS!—To any one wishing to engage in a … manufacturing business, … a rare chance. …

PINE SHINGLE BOLTS—TO LUMBER MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The subscriber is prepared to manufacture Shingles, … D. GOODWILLIE, Corner Franklin & Ohio streets.

NIGHT CARTS.—PRIVY CLEANING will be done on short notice and at low rates at … Chicago.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM D. CASSIN HAS this day been admitted a member of our firm. C. BECKWITH. E. T. HERRICK. April 1, 1858.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE OPENING OF the proposals for building the Two Reservoirs for the Chicago Water Works, is postponed to March the 6th … A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

H. L. KIMBER. WHOLESALE DEALER IN TROUT AND White Fish, … Chicago.

S. R. …

GRUBB & GILBERT, AUCTIONEERS, have removed to No. 36 Lake Street.

# DAILY TRIBUNE.

**NO. 51, SOUTH CLARK STREET.**

*CITY OF CHICAGO.*

Tuesday Morning..............May 4, 1858

### A General Bankrupt Law.

The country's recollection of the effect of the General Bankrupt Law, enacted after the grand revulsion of 1837, is not at all favorable; and we shall be surprised if the measure now in course of preparation by Senator TOOMBS is not subjected to criticism of extraordinary severity before it is allowed to have a place on the Statute-books of the nation. There is a general agreement on all sides in the necessity of some wise, comprehensive enactment, which may serve as a check upon fraudulent debtors, a measure of relief to creditors, and, at the same time, as a balance wheel to the enormously extended and illy-regulated CREDIT SYSTEM of these States. The details of such a measure, though all may desire the main thing sought for therein, will be the cause of dispute. Shall the law be retro-active in its operation, or shall it apply only to future transactions? shall it include banking institutions and other corporations within the scope of its operations, or shall it be so framed as to meet the necessities of individuals only?—are the mooted points on which members of Congress and the country will divide.

It is understood that Mr. TOOMBS' bill is affirmative on the two points first named; that it is so framed as to release insolvent debtors from all obligations incurred in times past, and that it does not exempt corporations from the pains and penalties which it inflicts upon individuals. Without deciding upon the wisdom of the first of these, we may say that the last will commend itself to the good sense and fairness of every unprejudiced man in the nation. But here is the point of danger. The corporate wealth of the country and the power of the banks are immense; and the lobbies of the House of Representatives and of the Senate Chamber will be packed with the hired strikers of the banking institutions, who will be banded together to resist this curtailment of the privileges and immunities of those whom they represent. We do not anticipate the passage of any bill like that which Mr. TOOMBS will propose, without a struggle which may perhaps be serious enough to compel the partial or complete reorganization of parties, and the renewal of the bank and hard-money strife of a former period.

It is perhaps fortunate that, amid the excitement growing out of the Lecompton fraud and kindred iniquities, the bill has been withheld until this late day in the session. Congress has determined to adjourn on the 8th of June; between this time and that, the press of business will be so great that the attention cannot be bestowed upon a Bankrupt Law, which a matter involving such vast sums and so much affecting all the business interests of our people, deserves. It may be reported, debated with more or less wisdom, and brought prominently before the country as a future measure; but at this session it can hardly become a law. If it were a question of Slavery extension in disregard of justice and sound policy, the dominant party would pass it at once, and brave the consequences. It, however, is of more importance to our people, always so dull and lethargic when Human Rights are the theme. It is a matter of dollars and cents—of pocket conscience—and as such, it must be maturely considered. The bill will be referred to the people for their consideration during the adjournment, and will cause among them, as among their representatives, deep dissensions and loud and angry discussions. We await Mr. TOOMBS' report with anxiety. Let him hurry it forward.

### The Vote on the English Bill.

In neither of the New York papers have we a correct list of the ayes and noes in the House, on ENGLISH's bill. In default of that we print the following from the *Tribune*, which gives the names of the Democrats who did not sell out:

Vote on agreeing to the report of the Conference Committee: Yeas, *one hundred and twelve*; Nays, *one hundred and three*.

Messrs. Quitman and Bonham, fire-eaters, voted No. Mr. Gilmer voted Yes. The other five South Americans voted No. Twelve Douglas Democrats, No, as follows:

Messrs. Adrain, Chapman, Horace F. Clark, John G. Davis, Thos. L. Harris, Haskin, Hickman, McKibbin, S. S. Marshall, Isaac N. Morris, Aaron Shaw, Robert Smith.

The pairs were:

[illegible]

After the vote was declared, Mr. Keitt and other prominent Southern men crowded around English, shaking hands with him and congratulating him. There were no other demonstrations in the Hall, the Speaker, before the vote was declared, having given warning to the audience.

Mr. English made the usual motion to reconsider the vote and lay the reconsideration on the table.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Campbell said that it was no use, as the battle was over.

Mr. Washburne replied that the battle was not over. He would fight to the end of time.

The Senate passed the bill by a vote of 31 to 22.

EVENING.—The Democrats have fired salutes this evening in front of both the Capitol and the White House in honor of their victory and to please the boys, who alone are jubilant. The thoughtful portion of the Administration party regard this as a Bunker Hill victory. They have surrendered almost every point for which they contended at the outset, without having the grace to do so in a frank and manly manner.

The Republicans are buoyant and exultant, in spite of their seeming defeat. They regard the overthrow of the Lecompton Democracy as already secured, and desire no better weapon for future political conflicts than the record of the English swindle.

### Remonstrance Against the Land Sales.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, was held last Friday evening, April 23, in the Unitarian Church, to take into consideration the land sales ordered by the President.

Rev. Mr. NUTE was elected Chairman, and R. P. HARRIS, Secretary.

Speeches were made by Gen. LANE, Col. PHILLIPS, Judge CONWAY, E. D. [illegible] and others.

A committee, irrespective of party, was appointed to draft a memorial to the President, remonstrating against the proposed sale of the public lands.

The following is the memorial, which the committee have already sent on to Washington:

*To his Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:*

At a large meeting of the citizens of Douglas County, Kansas, held in Lawrence, April 16th, 1858, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to draft a memorial, respectfully remonstrating against the proposed sale of public lands within this Territory, [illegible] proclamation of March [illegible].

[illegible]

### A Vigilance Committee.

The citizens of Dunleith, the Western terminus of the Illinois Central Road, have organized a Vigilance Committee for the purpose of [illegible]

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### Manufactures in the West—Zinc and Brass.

We alluded some days ago to the economical advantages which would arise from the establishment of extensive manufactories of iron in Chicago, by bringing together the products of the La Salle coal basin and those of the Lake Superior iron districts. Indeed, no argument seems necessary to show that any community is greater, richer, more prosperous when it diversifies the employment of its population, and secures the profit on the production as well as the sale of its chief articles of trade, than when it relies solely or chiefly on one department of industry, and that one the most primitive of the world's avocations. Apart from material considerations, the effect of a combination of manufacturing with agricultural and commercial pursuits upon the character of a people, is most marked and salutary. A forcible illustration of this truth is found in the character and capacities of the inhabitants of the British Islands. The greatest diversity of occupation and the minutest division of labor in the known world, is found in England at the present day, while across St. George's Channel, in potato-growing Ireland, the almost universal pursuits are scratching the soil and herding swine. We do not mean to say that other causes have not contributed to the degradation of *Erin Go Bragh*, but it can be safely asserted that England and Ireland could not change business without changing Empire at the same time—without bringing the former into as close subjugation to the latter as the latter is now to the former. In the same way Massachusetts may be contrasted with Mississippi, and Connecticut with Texas.

Commercial independence, cannot, of course, be looked for at once; nor indeed is it, strictly speaking, desirable. No country should seek to produce that which can be bought cheaper elsewhere, unless it can be shown that its present cost will be made up in the ultimate cheapness. Coal should not, and never would be, mined in Illinois if it could be brought cheaper from Ohio and Pennsylvania, unless it was demonstrable that extensive works would finally enable the home operator to drive the foreign article out of the market. But we are digressing from the particular topic to which we wish to call the attention of capitalists and the public.

Our neighbors in Wisconsin are discussing the feasibility of turning to account the thousands of tons of zinc that are annually thrown out of the lead mines in Iowa, Lafayette and Grant counties in that State. The ores most profitably used in England and on the Continent of Europe for the manufacture of the zinc of commerce, are the carbonate and sulphuret—known to mineralogy as *calamine* and *blende*. These are respectively the "dry bone" and "black jack" of our lead mines. Probably 20 or 30 millions of tons of these valuable ores have been wasted in the lead regions of Wisconsin and Illinois. We say wasted, but the heaps lie all over Jo Daviess, Grant, and the other lead producing counties, just as they were thrown away by the miners, and only await the hand of the manufacturer to be transformed into a metal more valuable, pound for pound, than the lead itself. In addition to the vast quantities heaped up as useless around the mines, the stores under ground, and easily accessible, may be regarded as exhaustless. The quality of these ores is superior to that of the calamine or blende of England, France or Germany, from which we imported a million dollars' worth of zinc last year.

The chief manufactures of these ores are the zinc of commerce, or spelter, the white oxide of zinc, well known to painters as superior in lustre and durability to white lead, and, by combination with copper, brass. The amount of capital required for converting these ores into zinc is comparatively trifling. Indeed, for producing white oxide or zinc paint, a wood pile is the most serious outlay, while the the profits of its manufacture are enormous. A company in New Jersey organized a few years ago for the manufacture of this article, made the fortunes of its proprietors in a short time. Over a million dollars' worth of zinc paint are used in the Western States annually, and the business is only in its infancy.

The manufacture of zinc in the West would be only preliminary to the manufacture of brass and its countless articles of commerce. The mines of Lake Superior will furnish all the copper ever required for Western consumption, and brass, being the result of a simple fusion of the two metals, may become in its various arts a leading branch of our industry. A small brass establishment at Ottawa owned by Judge CATON, originally designed to furnish the material for telegraph instruments, has been a source of considerable revenue to its proprietors in the manufacture of gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c. For these, as for other departments of manufacturing industry, the coal mines of La Salle will furnish an inexhaustible supply of cheap fuel. We trust that another season may not pass by without an earnest effort at utilizing the scattered wealth of the "dry bone" and "black jack" of our lead regions. Speculation in anybody's corner lots will not yield one-half the per cent. per annum of a zinc factory at Galena, and a brass foundry at Chicago.

### Objections to the English Swindle.

We notice in the *American Standard*, a paper published at Uniontown, Pa., that Henry Clay Dean has been speaking there, and enumerated the following charges, as indicating the policy of the so-called Democratic Party on the Kansas question. He recited:

I. The promise made to the country by the Democratic Party—that the People should decide the question at issue in Kansas, at the Polls. He quoted:

1st. From the Kansas and Nebraska bill.
2d. From the Cincinnati Platform.
3d. From the President's Inaugural Address.
4th. From the instructions given to Gov. Walker.
5th. From the Address of Gov. Walker to the People of Kansas indorsed by the President.
6th. From Buchanan's Organ, the *Union*, of the 7th of July, 1857.

II. The way the promises have been fulfilled.
1st. By a false census—neglecting to take any census in 19 counties, and taking a false census in the other counties.
2d. By the violation of Pledges of the Delegates.
3d. By false returns in the election for Delegates.
4th. By the action of the Convention in passing the test vote.
5th. By the refusal of submission of the constitution to the people.
6th. By leaving a trap for the defrauding of those that did vote.
7th. By bringing the power of the administration to bear against an investigation and making the frauds sacred, that they might not be exposed.

The Protest of the people against the fraud and violation of Kansas.
1st. Five Governors.
2d. Of the Legislature.
3d. Of 10,000 majority of the people.

III. The plan adopted to force it on the people.
1st. By reading men out of the party.
2d. By removing honest men from office who refused to endorse the fraud.
3d. By requiring the swindle test to qualify men for office.

The St. Paul *Times* is vigorously defending the Ft. Snelling swindle. We are not surprised. The line of argument it employs shows that it is willfully humbugging its readers, or that the editor is ignorant of the facts in the case. If the latter hypothesis is true, when he reads the Report of the Investigating Committee he will find occasion for changing his opinion; if the other supposition is correct, then his readers will get their eyes open to the deception he is practicing upon them. The *Times* will observe that its man STEELE was only a cat's-paw for Messrs. [illegible] and Dr. GRAHAM and Commissioners [illegible] and [illegible], who furnished the money, concocted the plot, arranged and executed the details. [illegible]

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### From Washington.

*Heavy Receipts from Public Lands—Their Importance as a resource for Revenue—Condition of the Lecompton Question—Ratting of the Douglas Democrats—Minnesota.*

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1858.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not been formally applied to for a loan, simply because the Cabinet has not yet ascertained how much of the authorized expenditure of the present year can be suspended, and what part of the appropriations can be suppressed. It has been found practicable, to spend ten millions of dollars not appropriated, calling such disbursements "deficiencies," and to call upon Congress to sanction them. It is also said that a feat doubly as striking has been performed in the opposite direction, which consists in suspending or pushing forward to the account of another year nearly twenty millions of dollars. Among these suppressed and repudiated appropriations are six millions of dollars for local custom houses, court houses and post offices, one and a half millions on fortifications, and a large sum for miscellaneous works of improvement ordered by the two or three preceding Congresses. By this course of retrenchment, it is supposed that if the necessity of any loan at all cannot be averted, it may be kept within the limits of five or ten millions of dollars, and thus be confined to a mere matter of anticipating one or two months revenue.

Upon enquiry at the Land Office, I have received a very satisfactory explanation of the heavy receipts from public lands during the last quarter. They are caused in great part by the restoration of lands to market which had been withdrawn within the two years preceding to permit the States and Territories to make their selections of lands granted for railroad purposes. The amount of lands thus donated from 1853 to 1857, was probably eighteen millions of acres. All the grants were upon the condition that each alternate section along the lines of roads should be reserved to the United States, and should not be re-offered at less than two dollars and a half per acre. Of course much more than double the aggregate amount of the grants was withdrawn from private entry, for the grantees were allowed to go all over the public lands within their State or Territorial limits to secure the quantity donated in those cases where the quantity of public lands within the limits assigned to each line of road was not sufficient to satisfy the grant. In this way the Land Offices of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota have been for a long time practically closed. The re-opening of them, commenced in February, and is now proceeding with such rapidity that by July next, 30,000,000 acres of public lands will become subject to entry which were not in market six months ago. There will be a lively competition to secure the best of these lands, and the quantity entered this spring and the coming summer and fall will be limited only by the capital not now employed and which can be liberated from other business to be applied to such investments.

The current heavy receipts from public lands, and the vastly augmented revenues justly anticipated from them, is a most striking exemplification of the riches of the great West, and particularly of the Northwest, from which the great mass of these revenues is derived. Already, when in a season of stagnation the imports upon foreign commerce fail, the wants of the Government are supplied from the ample resources of its lands. From its teeming bosom a Government now claims support, and in the future the population of an empire will draw its sustenance.

Lecompton has had another feverish night and a bad day. Its devotees, again thinking themselves charged and primed for action, expressed a desire to close the affair by an assault. This time the majority of the House was not ready, and voted 108 to 105 for new ammunition in the shape of speeches, explanations and developments. Poor little Cox, of Ohio, who piped so "heartily" nine months ago against Lecompton, came round and swallowed the English dose, in very much the same style that Oliver Twist headed his troop of starvelings in the procession to the pauper-house soup-kettle. Cox said the Democracy had made him all he was. This confession is true, and in making Cox, the party accomplished no great feat. It ought not to pride itself upon its offspring. All the other snivelling, whining and shivering patriots from Ohio that stood out so valiantly at the first, have crowded upon the new platform. This is a good thing. The real Democrats and the true Republicans of Ohio will be no more annoyed with such trifles. Thank God, one party will not be embarrassed with their claims.

Of the original Douglas protestants against Lecompton, the following have ratted and sneaked back to their party servility: English, Foley, and Niblack of Indiana, Cox, Groesbeck, Lawrence, Hall, Cockerill, and Pendleton of Ohio, Owen Jones, Reilly, and Dewart of Penn., and perhaps Adrain of N. J., and Chapman of Penn. All who remain firm are Haskin and H. F. Clark of N. Y., Montgomery and Hickman of Penn., John G. Davis of Ia., and the five Illinois members. As I have said, Adrain and Chapman may be regarded as doubtful. Should they stand firm to their principles, we shall have at the outcome a meagre and beggarly account of twelve Northern Democrats who stood by the cause of the Free States from the beginning to the end of the most obstinate conflict we have ever had with the powers of Slavery. The backsliders are also twelve in number. I include among them Mr. Reilly or Mr. Leidy of Penn., because one of those gentlemen came here as rabid and strenuous a declaimer against the Lecompton outrage as sits in either House of Congress.

Mr. Douglas made another able speech against the English concern to-day. In neither House does the antipathy to the thing abate, but there is a great changing of sides and partners. Both Houses adjourned, on the positive assurance from the Lecompton side that they would have a vote to-morrow, *per fas aut nefas*.

Minnesota will be vigorously opposed. Numerous protests have been received from the Territory protesting against the frauds committed at the elections by which a Locofoco Legislature and State government were foisted upon the people. Mr. Sherman of Ohio has a speech prepared against the admission.

JUNIUS.

### The Question Settled—The Net Results to the South of the Kansas Blunder.

[From the New York Herald.]

The question is settled. The English Kansas compromise has passed both Houses, and awaits only the signature of the President to become a law. The final vote of the House was 112 to 103—members absent, or not voting, 19; and in the Senate 30 to 22—members absent, 10. Having fully expressed our views upon this adjustment, as a fair and satisfactory bill, we may now pass to the inquiry, what have been, what are, and what are likely to be the net results to the South from this great Kansas blunder?

Talleyrand has said that among statesmen and politicians a blunder is worse than a crime; and to the statesmen and politicians of the South this truth has been most forcibly illustrated in the net results of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The "Southern equality" contrivance of that Kansas-Nebraska bill was attractive, but, like the wooden horse which the foolish Trojans permitted to be introduced within their gates, it has proved to be full of armed enemies, and in full co-operation with the besieging army outside.

The original Territorial bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Douglas, in 1854, provided but for one Territory—Nebraska—and involved not the remotest idea of the obliteration of the Missouri dividing line between the Territories which that line conceded to slavery and those from which it excluded slavery. The programme of Mr. Douglas was to let the line stand untouched, as it had stood for thirty odd years. But, in a passing discussion of the original Nebraska bill, Mr. Dixon, a Whig Senator from Kentucky, in a spirit of mischief, most likely, threw out the hint of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an act of justice to the South, and from that moment, we dare say, some of the leading Southern fire-eaters resolved to make that the shibboleth of the Democratic party.

Their plan of operations was soon arranged. The Nebraska bill was recommitted to the Committee on Territories. The Southern fire-eaters met together; and being, doubtless, assured by Mr. Senator Atchison that if the rich territory just back of Missouri were opened to slavery it could be readily converted by the Missourians into a slave State, it was resolved that the thing should be done. It would give the South two members of the Senate; and Mr. Atchison, as one of them, would be amply repaid for the loss of his position in Missouri. Next, the co-operation of Mr. Douglas was secured, in view of the power of the South to command the Democratic Presidential nominations of 1856. Next, if we mistake not, on a quiet Sabbath afternoon, a Southern committee of three waited upon poor Pierce, and with the same inducements, speedily made him an enthusiastic ally to this new device as a party movement and as a test of party allegiance.

The necessary preliminaries being thus happily arranged, Mr. Douglas, in lieu of his original bill for the single Territory of Nebraska, reported a bill for two Territories—Nebraska and Kansas—involving the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line. The bill was passed, and thus the long standing interdict against slavery north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes was wiped out. The object of this act was declared to be "not to legislate slavery into these Territories nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

With this invitation, under ordinary circumstances, the western tier of Missouri slaveholding counties flanking the eastern side of Kansas would have been competent to make Kansas a Slave State without the slightest difficulty. But the parties in this movement had not counted upon the tremendous and terrible uprising of the North which instantly followed this work of repeal. And what, we repeat, have been the net results? First, the complete overthrow and demoralization of the Northern Democracy. Second, the stern necessity to the South of casting both Douglas and Pierce overboard in 1856, and the nomination of a man whose hands were perfectly clean of any contact with that Kansas-Nebraska bill. Third, the narrowest possible escape of the remnant of the National Democracy from absolute annihilation in the late Presidential election. Fourth, the loss of Kansas to the South, after the most deceitful and desperate struggle for the prize [illegible]

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general demoralization of the democracy, but with the loss of Kansas. The law which has wiped out the Missouri line, and left the Territories on the south side subject to "popular sovereignty," has also left the territories on the south side, down to the Mexican boundary, subject to the same laws of Immigration. In a word, the act intended to open the territories north of 36:30 to the South has opened the whole unorganized country south of that line to the North, and with all the chances in favor of an ultimate Northern occupation, from Kansas southwesterly, around to the Gulf of California.

Nor is this all. The results of the Kansas struggle have thrown Missouri, as a slave State, upon her beam ends. The emancipation agitation thus started throughout her length and breadth must result in making her a free State. The Northern waves of emigration are rolling in upon her from every side, and she must, sooner or later, succumb to the pressure. Such are among the net results of that desperate experiment of a few trading Southern agitators and Northern Presidential demagogues, known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Within four years that blunder has robbed the South of a degree of power and prestige, and has given to the North the means and the spirit of propagandism which otherwise might not have been accomplished within half a century.

### Who Are Voters under the People's Constitution?

It is a curious coincidence, that the late Territorial Legislative Assembly, the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, and the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, should all have adopted essentially the same qualification for voters. The Lecompton Constitution provides that—

"*Every male citizen of the United States*, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the county, city or town in which he may offer to vote three months next preceding any election, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections."

The Leavenworth Constitution provides that—

"*Every male citizen of the United States*, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall have resided in the State six months next preceding such election, and ten days in the precinct in which he may offer to vote; and every male person of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and who shall have resided in the United States one year, in this State six months, and in the precinct in which he may offer to vote ten days next preceding such election, and who shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States ten days preceding such election, shall be deemed a qualified elector."

These provisions are identical as to "male citizens of the United States," but the Leavenworth Constitution is far more liberal toward persons of foreign birth, smacks less of Know-Nothingism, and requires a shorter term of residence. The Territorial law providing for the vote on the New Constitution, provides that "the elective franchise at that election may be exercised by all the male inhabitants of the Territory, being citizens of the United States, or having lawfully declared their intention of becoming such, who shall have resided in the Territory thirty days, and in the county where they may offer to vote, ten days next preceding the election at which they may offer to vote." Here is the same provision as the above in regard to "male citizens of the United States," and nearly the same as the Leavenworth Constitution in regard to persons of foreign birth. *All* agree in allowing "all male citizens of the United States," of proper age and residence, to vote.

These provisions show most conclusively the utter dishonesty of the Lecomptonites, both full-blooded and half-breed, in raising so great a howl over the Leavenworth Constitution for allowing all male citizens of the United States to vote, when their own cherished instrument, the Lecompton Constitution, does precisely the same thing. If one allows negroes to vote, the other does. If one does not, the other does not. Let us hear no more about "niggers" from Lecomptonites.

The allowing of all male citizens of the United States to vote, seems likely to prevail in Kansas in any event. If the Lecompton Constitution passes, it is safe under it. If the Leavenworth Constitution passes, it remains in it, until the people vote on the question. If neither should pass, and we remain a Territory, we have the Territorial law.—*Lawrence Republican, April 24.*

### Gross Oppression—Land Sales in Kansas.

No one act of the present wicked Administration, or of its corrupt predecessor, can compare for malignity with that of the bringing into market the lands in the Lecompton and Kickapoo Land Districts. The lands comprise the main part of the settled lands in Kansas. For three years the hardy settlers of these lands have been struggling against difficulties such as have never before been encountered by the pioneers of any State in the Union. During the whole of the year 1856, the whole Territory was the scene of a savage and sanguinary warfare, carried on by armed ruffians from Missouri and other slave States, against the peaceable, freedom-loving citizens of Kansas. The Federal Government aided and abetted that warfare. Its moral sympathy and physical support was given to the scoundrels who were robbing and ravaging the people. Amid these trying scenes it was all, and more than all, that the inhabitants could do to raise from their claims the common necessaries of life. Those who did succeed in sowing and planting in the spring, were often forced to behold their crops ravaged and destroyed, and their barns and stacks burned. Last year there was peace, and the settlers pushed ahead with all the energy they could command. But the most of them had exhausted their means in the hostilities of the year before. They had teams to buy, to replace those which had been stolen or killed by lawless marauders; houses to build anew; seed to buy—everything, in short, to embarrass them. The season did not prove favorable. The drought was heavy. Amid all, the mass of our settlers this spring find themselves with no money—empty-handed, yet ready to enter earnestly and hopefully upon the labor of cultivating their claims, and with a fair prospect of raising enough, not only for their own support, but also to enable them to pay up for their land. Just at this moment the Administration steps in, and advertises the land sales to commence next July, and notifies the poor settlers that they must pay up for the lands before the sales commence, or lose their claims. The consequence will be, that many a poor man, who has struggled on against Federal tyranny and oppression during the last three years, been robbed by Federal minions, and so to-day has no money wherewith to pay for his little homestead, will lose it all.

This action of the Administration is most outrageous. It is an attempt to coin money out of the bones and sinews of the poor, harrassed settlers of Kansas. No doubt Mr. Buchanan has the *legal right* to do this. Shylock had the same right to the pound of flesh. But such an exercise of power is no better than absolute robbery. We can see no motive of the Administration in this wicked measure, except that of revenge upon the people of Kansas, for their persistent and heroic opposition to the attempts of the Administration and its party to fasten slavery upon this Territory. The people of Kansas have been true to freedom, and therefore they must be hunted down by Federal persecution. Well, a day of reckoning will come for these oppressors, when the people will pronounce upon them and their acts. A fearful but just condemnation awaits them.—*Lawrence Republican, April 24th.*

### Gold in Iowa.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

Although many have been incredulous, and even our own citizens stoutly denied the existence of gold in Iowa, and insisted that it was all a humbug, yet the number of the doubting has diminished, and all will soon be compelled to admit that gold, in quantities large enough to pay for mining, is found in Lucas, Clark, Madison, and several other interior counties. About this their can be no doubt. The newspapers published upon the ground assert it positively. Numerous letters, from reliable gentlemen residing in the auriferous region, and well known to us, confirm it. And we have conversed with those who have passed through and looked at the diggers and the diggings, and they tell us that the effort has been to conceal and belittle the results rather than to exaggerate. We are told that many persons were digging last winter, even when the earth was hard frozen, and it is inferred that they obtained satisfactory results or they would not have continued to labor.

It is undoubtedly true that enterprises of considerable magnitude have been undertaken—dams have been commenced—races dug, and small streams turned from their channels. A good many people have engaged in mining and washing, and considerable excitement exists which is on the increase. From all of which, we are satisfied gold has been found. And, from the fact that many returned Californians are on the ground, and our own citizens hardly likely to get into a fever about nothing, we shall infer, until convinced to the contrary, that the amount found is sufficient in quantity to pay those who are digging, and is not all anticipation. When it goes forward toward the East, in quantities sufficient to talk about—gets the endorsement of the mint as possessing the true ring, then there will be no further room for cavil. But, until that time, it is probably the best to wait.

GOLD IN BOONE COUNTY.—It is reported that gold has been discovered about [illegible] miles below this place on the banks of the Des Moines, and that men have been busily engaged for several days digging and washing [illegible]

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### The Olden Sentence.

When a man has broken away from the abode of uncleanness, he walketh in places of good repute, seeking rest. Finding none, he saith within himself, I will return to my own house. Seeing it empty, he taketh in for associates other companions more unwholesome than his former ones; and the last state of that man is worse than the first.

This is, perhaps, a correct rendering of the sense of a passage of holy writ, which, as it stands in the current translation, has puzzled readers and commentators not a little. In this form it is easily comprehensible, because it is in perfect conformity with the daily experience of mankind. The backsliding professor and the relapsed rogue, drunkard or prostitute, return with more than their old appetite to their previous sins and indulgences; and the party politician, who, under the pressure of some unwonted paroxysm of honesty, of questionable origin, breaks loose from his thraldom, and tries for a time the luxury of feeling and acting like a man, is almost sure, when he returns to his dirt and his chains, to do it at a time and under circumstances to give peculiar eclat to his meanness, treason and cowardice.

The most illustrious recent example of the beast who, having been washed, returned to his wallowing—in the political field—is that of the *Honorable* Samuel S. Cox, member of Congress for the Twelfth District of Ohio. This is true not more from the peculiar brilliancy of his conversion and ascent, than for the especial rapidity and depth of his decadence. To a person of his magnitude the distance between his zenith and his nadir may be fairly set down as infinite. No drab converted to a Magdalen ever returned from meeting more abhorrent of her past practices, or more resolute to perform; no Magdalen relapsed to a drab, for less inducement gave up her good resolutions, or with greater gusto went back to her old resorts and companions.

We have no bitter words for Mr. Cox because he has so openly and inexcusably betrayed truth, justice and himself, in his recent vote on the English swindle. He may be safely tried by his own words, and judged out of his own mouth. He may be safely left in the hands of Providence or Fate, or by whatever name that system of laws may be called, by which rights are protected, wrongs punished, and untrue men sent to their appropriate places. That he will find his own is as certain as that there is a world and a God; and if he is permitted, as he probably will, to be the instrument of his own punishment, who is there, himself included, that will have the right to complain?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

### Victoria's Visit to Canada.

Queen Victoria is said to be meditating a trip to Canada this summer. The London *Times* says:

"Perhaps Her Majesty Queen Victoria may extend her autumnal tour this year, and pay a visit to a more remote portion of her dominions than she has yet graciously honored with her august presence."

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"It has long been no secret that she is very anxious to pay this visit. She is so excellent a sailor that a voyage of nine or ten days from England to Canada would only be a pleasure trip. Assuredly, if she sets foot in America at all, she cannot refrain from visiting the United States."

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—Rev. HERCULES R. DUNHAM, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Galena, died on Thursday morning last of a disease of the lungs. Mr. DUNHAM, says the *Advertiser*, was an earnest, useful and a much respected man.


## New Advertisements.

WESTERN IOWA LAND AGENCY.—J. N. FIELD, General Land and Collecting Agent, Sioux City, Iowa, will attend personally to the selection and location of Land, [illegible] the Public Land Sale in this District in June and July next, [illegible] Refer to [illegible] my3-6w*

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY—A NEW LOT, comprising Jockey Club, Patchouly, Napoleon III, and all the more popular varieties, just received by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 140 Lake st. my3

LUBIN'S TOILET POWDER—A NEW lot just received by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 140 Lake street. my3

LUBIN'S TOILET SOAPS—A GOOD assortment at SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, Apothecaries, 140 Lake st. my3

VIRGIN OIL OF BUTI, OR CHOICEST SALAD OIL—a most fine article. SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 140 Lake street. my3

GUM ELASTIC SYRINGES—JUST RECEIVED a new lot, comprising the latest styles now in use, among which is a small one neatly put up in cases specially adapted for travelers. SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 140 Lake street. my3

BUG POISON!—LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, &c., for the destruction of bed-bugs and other vermin. SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 140 Lake street. my3

A. C. OERTEL, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, and Collecting Agent, 17 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill. my3

WILMANNS & STOLBRAND, CONVEYANCERS, ABSTRACT OF TITLE, &c. Court House, No. 7, (Recorder's Office.) Refer to Wm. L. Church, A. F. C. Mueller, Geo. H. Clarke. A. S. WILMANNS, Attorney. C. J. STOLBRAND.

### Flour, Sugar and Provisions.

STORAGE CAN BE HAD AT REASONABLE RATES, for all kinds of rolling freight, at the fire-proof brick warehouse of the subscriber, North Water street, near Rush Street Bridge. B. CARPENTER.

Office of the Galena & Chicago U. R.R. Co., CHICAGO, May 3, 1858.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and [illegible] will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, on Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

For Superior—On Time Again.
THE SPLENDID UPPER CABIN, LOW Pressure Steamboat Lady Elgin, Capt. J. H. TOWNSEND, will commence her regular trips for the season, leaving her dock, foot of Lasalle street, on Tuesday evening, May 4th, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. T. SPENCER & CO. my3-2t

BUILDING AT AUCTION With Privilege of Ground.
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, AT 11 A. M., will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, the building No. 141 State street. The building contains two stores, is nearly new, well built and nicely finished, and is a good location for an office or other general business. Sale positive. Terms made known on the day. GEO. G. LEVI, Auctioneer.

WHITE BROTHERS, BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE OFFICE formerly occupied by R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnston, corner of Randolph and Lasalle sts.

WILLIAMS & MERRELL, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NOTE AND BILL BROKERS, No. 63 South Clark Street, Chicago.
Particular attention paid to Renting and Collecting Rents of Dwellings and Stores. Notary Public and Commissioners of Deeds. Deeds, Leases, Mortgages and Contracts, promptly drawn and executed.

Established in 1836.
JOHN LADEN, [FORMERLY H. LADEN & SON.] 190 Washington, near Fulton Street, NEW YORK CITY.
WHOLESALE DEALER AND MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Wood, Willow and Painted Ware, Ropes, Twine, Brushes, Cordage, Brooms, &c. CHEAP FOR CASH.
[illegible]

THE MANNY PRIZE. What Farmer Will Win It?
THANKFUL FOR THE PATRONAGE extended to us, and wishing to promote the interests of the Farmers who have patronized us, we have proposed [illegible] STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to be given as a Prize for the Best Wheat Field. Contest open to all Farmers.
TALCOTT, EMERSON & CO., [SUCCESSORS OF MANNY & CO.] Rockford..........Illinois
Manufacturers of John H. Manny's Reaper & Mower, COMBINED AND SINGLE MOWER.
[illegible]

REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. 30 S. Water Street, Chicago,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE Trade to their Large Stock of Groceries.
[illegible]

## Carpetings.

P. PALMER, 139........Lake Street........139

SPRING CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN GOODS! AT Wholesale and Retail, AT PANIC PRICES!

I have purchased within the past 21 days, $50,000 Worth of Carpets, At Auction and of Assignees, at HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

Also received on consignment, the balance of an imported stock of ENGLISH CARPETS, All of which will be sold for the NEXT TWENTY DAYS, At the following prices:

50 PCS. ENGLISH BRUSSELS, At 90c., Worth 10s.
200 PCS. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, At 8s., Worth 12s.
200 PCS. VELVETS, At 10 & 12s., Worth 12 & 16s.
25 PCS. THREE PLYS, At 95c. & 8s., Worth 10s.
And other Carpets in proportion.

P. S.—Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Carpets and Dry Goods. Bankrupt stocks bought for cash.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPETS!
The stock assigned by LEONARD & BALDWIN, For Sale for the next 20 Days, AT HALF PRICE! AT P. PALMER'S, 139........Lake Street........139 [UP THIRD FLOOR.] By Order of Assignee.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE, Consisting of Desks, Counters, Shelving, Gas Fixtures, Office Furniture and Railings. my1-1m

## Hats & Caps.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, At Wholesale.
E. H. KELLOGG & CO. Have removed from 55 Lake street to 63..........Lake Street..........63 Corner of State Street.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL assortment of NEW GOODS for Spring and Summer Trade, [illegible]

BENEDICT, MALLORY & FARNUM, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, Nos 45 & 47 Lake Street, [UP STAIRS.]
ARE DAILY RECEIVING A LARGE assortment of the above articles for the coming season. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock, which we guarantee Will Give Satisfaction.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
SPRING STYLE NOW READY AT 85.........Lake Street.........85 UNDER TREMONT HOUSE. E. EMERSON.

## Clothing &c.

1858. Spring and Summer. 1858.
SCOTT, KEEN & CO., 142 - - Lake Street, - - 142
We are now receiving daily an IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, For Men and Boy's Wear. It embraces all the New, Stylish and Desirable Garments, FOR THE SEASON, And were manufactured with even more care and taste than any previous stock. Special attention is solicited to our Spring Over Raglans.
Having paid particular attention to our Youth's and Children's Department, An unusually large and easy stock is now on exhibition.
OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, Under care of Mr. GEORGE BYRD, is replete with an entire new stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Of the latest importations and Home Manufacture.
SCOTT, KEEN & CO. 142 Lake street.

1858. Spring Trade. 1858.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 51 & 53 SOUTH WATER ST., ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL LARGE STOCK OF Broadcloths, Cassimeres, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, SATINETTS, KY. JEANS, COTTONADES, Coating Linens and Linen Drills, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC., To which they invite the attention of the Trade.

FAY & CO.'S MACHINERY DEPOT.
Ten Woodworth Planers, FIFTY-FIVE FARRAR'S PLANERS, Twenty-five Sash and Molding Machines, TENONING MACHINES, TWENTY SCROLL SAWS, TWENTY-FIVE SIDING SAWS, TEN STEAM ENGINES, LEATHER BELTING, RUBBER BELTING, HOSE [illegible] W. M. DOANE, Agent.

BARKER & WALWORTH, [SUCCESSORS OF HENRY FAYERS,] At the OLD STATE ST. STORE, 54 & 56 State Street,
INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THEIR [illegible]

## Insurance.

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PEORIA.
Capital..........$500,000
Paid up in Cash..........300,000
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN, On most favorable terms.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED And Paid at this Agency.
J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, 158 South Water street, Chicago.

JOHN H. ACKLEY, LIFE, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY, Office No. 4 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY. Fire, Marine and Life.
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PACIFIC MUTUAL MARINE INS. CO.
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO.
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, Agents, No. 3 Dole's Building, Corner Clark & S. Water sts.

1858..........1858
THE OLD ESTABLISHED NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Oswego,
ARE ISSUING POLICIES ON HULLS, Cargoes and Freight Lists, at the LOWEST RATES. First class Fire Risks taken at limited amounts. This Company enters upon the season of 1858 with a larger surplus in its treasury than at any time since its organization in 1834. We offer to merchants and bankers as undoubted security and on as good terms as any other responsible office.
JAS. PLATT, Pres't. S. B. LUDLOW, Sec'y.
MASON & CO., Agents, 180 S. Water st., Dole's Building.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
Authorized Capital..........$500,000
Paid in and Secured..........150,000
OFFICE, NO. 180 SOUTH WATER ST., IN FREEMAN'S BUILDING.
DIRECTORS. James H Rees, Chas V Dyer, Hart L Stewart, Sol M Wilson, O W W Lull, S H Kerfoot, N P Iglehart, G G Freeman, Thos Lonergan.
OFFICERS. James H Rees, Pres't. Henry Hand, Actuary. Hart L Stewart, V. Pres't. H W Zimmerman, Sec'y. H A Tucker, Treasurer.
The above Company, being now fully organized under a Charter granted by the Legislature of this State, is prepared to issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other insurable property, at the customary rates.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..........$10,000,000
[illegible]
Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Life Insurance in all its branches, to be had at the office of the undersigned.
BOARD OF REFERENCE. Wm. B. Ogden, Esq. Wm. H. Brown, Esq. J. Y. Scammon, Esq. Geo. W. Dole, Esq. E. I. Tinkham, Esq.
JOHN H. KINZIE, Agent. Canal Collector's Office, Dole's Building, Room No. 4 Corner Clark & S. Water st.

HOWARD FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Capital..........$600,000
Surplus Capital..........$154,551 13
Aggregate Capital (including surplus) December 31st, 1856, $754,551 13.
[illegible] Pres't. [illegible] Vice Pres't. [illegible] Treasurer. W. W. WOODS, Secretary.
This Company, having complied with the Law of Illinois, we are prepared to underwrite Fire and Marine Risks, on favorable terms.
Insurance effected on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, [illegible] Lakes and Rivers, on liberal terms. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
ELLSWORTH & WADSWORTH, Agents. Office No. 4, Masonic Temple.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HOWARD FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA, ON THE THIRTY-FIRST OF DECEMBER, 1857,
MADE PURSUANT TO SECTION 22 OF Chapter [illegible], Laws of [illegible]
[illegible]
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, April 6, 1858.
[illegible]
ELLSWORTH & WADSWORTH, Agents, Office No. 4, Masonic Temple.

Illinois Central R. R. Company. FREIGHT OFFICE, Chicago, April 28, 1858.
THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS IS respectfully asked to the great facilities offered by the Illinois Central Railroad over all other routes, for the quick shipment of Grain, Provisions, [illegible] between New Orleans and Chicago, by the Railroad Line of Steamers from Cairo.
[illegible]
J. C. CLARKE, Sup't Ill. Cent. R. R. Depot. [illegible] C. M. SMITH, Ill. Cent. R. R.

New Wholesale and Retail Music Store. J. BAUER, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF all kinds of Musical Instruments, [illegible]

Wanted Immediately!
A [illegible]

## Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE, GAS, STEAM FITTING AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54....LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Gas Fixtures, From the Celebrated Manufactory of CORNELIUS & BAKER, Always on hand.
PRACTICAL PLUMBING, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
HOTELS, WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS.
IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS AND VASES FOR GARDEN LAWNS [illegible]
COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY EXECUTED.
TO THE TRADE! THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH IRON PIPE FITTINGS, [illegible] 54 LA SALLE STREET, [illegible]

## Hardware, Machinery &c.

CUTLERY, GUNS, ETC. JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO. No. 8 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Table and Pocket Cutlery, ENGLISH GUNS, SPORTING APPARATUS, And Gunsmiths' Materials. Also—Sole Agents for [illegible] Superior ENGLISH FILES.

Excelsior Iron Works. MASON, McARTHUR & CO. Manufacturers of All Kinds of Steam Boilers, GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON [illegible] Agents for the West, for the manufacture [illegible] BOLT AND RIVET MACHINES. Works, corner of Canal and [illegible] streets.

THOMAS GEORGE & CO. AT THEIR OLD STAND 201..........LAKE STREET, All Kinds of Tinware, Sheet Iron And Copper Ware, STOVES, FURNACES, COOKING RANGES, Plain, Planished, Stamped, Japanned Ware, ROUGH AND FINISHED BRASS, GAS PIPE, LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, BAR PUMPS, SODA FOUNTAINS, WATER COOLERS, ETC. Also, a complete Stock of Tinner's Machines and Tools, ALL AT LOW PRICES.

For Sale or Rent, WATER LOTS ON SOUTH BRANCH, [illegible]
[illegible] GATES, WARNER, CHALMERS & [illegible]

P. W. GATES, [illegible] MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD CARS, Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Circular Saw Mills, [illegible] Engine and Hand Lathes, [illegible] POWER AND HAND PLANERS, [illegible] EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS. COLLINS & BLATCHFORD, MANUFACTURERS OF LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD, And Dealers in PIG LEAD; AGENTS FOR Collier White Lead and Oil COMPANY, AND St. Louis Shot Tower. A full assortment of the above [illegible] ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED. COLLINS & BLATCHFORD, Cor. Clinton and [illegible]

## Boots & Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES At Wholesale. BUEL, HILL & GRANGER, 47..........South Water Street, Second door East of Wabash Avenue, And adjoining the Paper Warehouse [illegible] Cash and Prompt Paying Customers is respectfully invited.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, BOOT & SHOE JOBBERS, WAREHOUSE: 58 & 60 Lake Street, Chicago. Would respectfully call the attention of CASH AND PROMPT PAYING BUYERS To their Stock of Boots and Shoes, NOW DAILY ARRIVING. Good Goods! Low Prices!! Prompt Pay!!!

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, WHOLESALE DEALERS, 157..........South Water Street. Are now receiving their Spring Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, [illegible] Low Prices for Cash or Approved [illegible]

ON VIEW. The Horses, Carriages, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, HARNESS, [illegible] THE GREAT SALE on Wednesday, [illegible]

[illegible] DEALERS AND CONSUMERS [illegible]
ARE NOW PREPARED TO [illegible]

DAILY TRIBUNE

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4

COMMERCIAL